



GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, That from and after the 10th instant, a SIX-DAY POST in the week, (in place of THREE as formerly,) will be established with the Towns of Falkland, Couper-Fife, and St. Andrews. The dispatches from this Office at Nine at night, and the arrivals in the morning.

By order of the Postmaster General,
DAVID ROSS, Sec.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

IN the UNIVERSITY of GLASGOW, the usual Prelections for the ensuing season, will begin at the following Terms:

| I. On the 10th of October. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Natural Philosophy, | Greek, |
| Moral Philosophy, | and |
| Logic and Rhetoric, | Humanity. |
| II. On the 1st of November. | |
| Divinity, | Materna Medica, |
| Oriental Language, | Chymistry, |
| History, | Anatomy, |
| Law, | Mathematics, |
| Medicine, (Theory & Practice) | Modern Languages. |

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.

ON Tuesday 21st of October 1783, the several Classes in the UNITED COLLEGE of St. Andrews will be opened, viz.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| The Public and Private Humanity Classes, | by Professor HUNTER. |
| The Public and Private Greek Classes, | by Professor HILL. |
| The Classes for LOGIC and RHETORIC, and for the PRACTICE of Composition and Eloquence, | by Professor BARRON. |
| The Moral Philosophy Class, | by Professor COOK. |
| The Natural Philosophy Class, | by Dr. FORBES. |
| The 1st and 2d MATHEMATICAL Classes, | by Professor VILANT. |
| The CIVIL HISTORY Class, | by Professor CLEMMAN. |
| The Classes for ANATOMY and MEDICINE, | by Dr. FLINT. |

As Professor Hunter has now got a house adjoining to the College, such of the young gentlemen lodging in the College as chuse it, may be introduced to his care on reasonable terms.

On Tuesday the 4th of November, the Foundation Bursaries will be disposed of, as usual, by competitive trial.

INTIMATION TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMES ROBERTSON in Western Balgownie, are hereby required to lodge their claims, and vouchers or grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity of the same, in the hands of JAMES DUNN, merchant in Dundee, the trustee on his sequestrated estate, between the first day of November next;—with certification to those who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the distribution now to be made of the debtor's estate.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of PATRICK TOD, sometime merchant in Edinburgh, are desired, by themselves or doors, to meet in John's Coffee-house, on Wednesday the 8th of October, at twelve o'clock noon, to take into consideration the present state of the trust-funds.

THE Creditors of Mr GRAY of Dalmarnock are desired to meet by themselves, or their doors properly authorized, upon Wednesday the 15th October, at twelve o'clock, in the house of Mrs. Sheid vintner in Glasgow; and as matters of importance are to be laid before them, it is hoped all concerned will attend. The Creditors are also desired to call at Mr. Hamilton the Trustee's Writing-room in Queen-street, any time betwixt and the said Meeting, in order to see the state of the funds, and also some papers relative to the proposal of the lands still remaining unsold, and of the Coal-work. N. B. Orders for coals given in at Mr. Hamilton's Writing-room will be punctually executed.

DURHAM, 1st October 1783.

THE Creditors of JOHN FENWICK, late of Chilton, in the county of Durham, Esq; deceased, and who for some years lived in Edinburgh; and at Leith Walk, near that city, are desired immediately to transcribe a particular account of their respective demands, to Mr. George Wood, professor in the city of Durham.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE,

VERY FIT FOR A DISTILLERY, &c.

TO BE SOLD, in whole or in lots, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 10th of October 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS of MYRETOON and BALQUHARN,

as formerly advertised.

For further particulars, enquire at James Wright, writer in Stirling, or Robert Jamieson writer to the agent.

From the London Papers, Sept. 30.

LONDON.

The Dutch Gazette says the following Turkish ships are cruising in the Archipelago, and that in a short time they expect to increase them to thirty sail:

| | | |
|---------------------|----|-------------------|
| L'Elia Suleyman, of | 76 | Guns and 900 Men. |
| L'Achmet, | 70 | 860 |
| Negrelli, | 70 | 860 |
| L'Herausalem, | 70 | 820 |
| Le Sultane Nifride, | 70 | 860 |
| L'Illeirim, | 60 | 700 |
| El Vicenzo, | 60 | 700 |
| San Sophie, | 60 | 700 |
| Castagnie, | 60 | 700 |
| De Negroponte, | 60 | 700 |
| L'Eyzantinelli, | 60 | 700 |
| Belvidere, | 50 | 470 |
| Narizan, | 40 | 390 |
| Le Duc Affella, | 40 | 360 |
| Le Guegestane, | 30 | 300 |

On Tuesday, at the adjourned session of the peace, held for the city of London at Guildhall, was tried before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Deputy Recorder, an indictment against William Anderson, for stabbing John Martin with a penknife, on the 27th of February last.

Mr. Rose, counsel for the prosecutor, stated, that the prosecutor and defendant were clerks to Mr. Johnston, an attorney in the Temple; having quarrelled, the prosecutor struck Anderson on the face with his open hand, who immediately took up a penknife, and stabbed him under the left breast, opposite to the heart, and contended, that the stroke not having been given with any weapon, however it might have justified a return in kind, could not afford an excuse for the use of a penknife.

Meff. Silvester and Chetwood, for the defendant, on the contrary contended, that the prosecutor having first broke the peace, by giving a blow, took the after consequences on himself; and that although the defendant had carried his resentment too far, he had not been guilty of a crime, the law having fixed no bounds for the resentment allowed to persons receiving a stroke.

Mr. Deputy Recorder, in a clear and sensible charge to the Jury, laid it down, that although words do not justify blows, a simple stroke with the open hand, without any weapon, will not authorize the use of a penknife; that had death ensued, the only question would have been, whether it was murder or manslaughter? he had little doubt that it would have been murder, but at most, the original stroke could not have excused the defendant, but left him to be punished as a felon for manslaughter.

The case having been fully proved, the Jury found the defendant guilty, whereupon, in respect of his poverty, and that he had formerly been imprisoned six weeks for want of bail, he was fined twelve pence, and committed to Newgate for six months.

FINANCES of this COUNTRY, as stated by a Gentleman of great abilities.

General View of the National Income and Expenditure.

| NATIONAL INCOME. | | L. | s. | d. |
|---|---|------------|----|----|
| 1. To the supposed produce of the taxes laid on prior to 1783, | — | 11,618,196 | 3 | 10 |
| 2. The Land Tax at 4s. | — | 2,000,000 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Malt Tax, | — | 750,000 | 0 | 3 |
| 4. New taxes which must be laid on to pay the interest of the debt not yet funded or borrowed, including the taxes to be laid on this year, | — | 1,399,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | | 15,767,196 | 3 | 10 |

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

| | | | | |
|--|------------|----|----|---|
| 1. Temporary Annuities, payable by the public prior to 1783, | 1,249,104 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 2. Temporary Annuities, anno 1783, | 80,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Temporary Annuities, | 1,329,104 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 3. Perpetual Annuities, prior to 1783, | 6,256,565 | 9 | 2 | 4 |
| 4. Perpetual Annuities, anno 1783, | 480,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. Supposed interest of the remainder of the unfunded debt in perpetual annuities, exclusive of loan 1783, | 954,000 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Total interest to the public creditors, | 9,019,669 | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| 6. Peace Establishment, | 3,700,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. Civil List, | 1,900,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 13,719,669 | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Total Income, | 15,767,196 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Total Expenditure, | 13,719,669 | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Total balance, or Sinking Fund, | 2,053,526 | 13 | 5 | 0 |

This, it must be confessed, is as favourable a view as the finances of this country can well be placed in; but if the conjectures on which it rests are without foundation; if the old taxes do not increase, as they have done formerly; if the new taxes do not yield their original calculated produce, and were the propositions this year, say, future budgets, to prove a little unproductive, yet still a sinking fund may be excepted, capable of great effects, with attention and economy.

From the above it will appear, that the finances of this country are not in so deplorable a state as they are commonly represented; and our situation will be still more prosperous, if wise and judicious plans are entered into for discharging the most burthensome of our incumbrances; which a sinking fund, that may possibly amount to two millions, joined to the gradual accessions, from the falling in of the temporary annuities, will enable us to effect.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 15.

"The killing of Lieutenant Wilson by Lieutenant West, has raised the public indignation here much against the 32d regiment, and the Mayor has published a Proclamation for apprehending him, in the usual style for taking up murderers, describing his person, &c. both gentlemen belonging to the 32d regiment.

"This Proclamation called upon Mr. West to justify his conduct to the regiment, which he has attempted to do in an address, and which proves that he is not very far from Cork, although he lies close concealed from the search of the Magistrates, the Volunteers, and the friends of the deceased young gentleman. The address is as follows:

To the OFFICERS of the 32d Regiment.

"Miserable and unfortunate as I am, in consequence of the unhappy accident that has befallen me, yet I cannot forbear, so far as my case will admit, justifying myself to you and all the world, by an undisguised recital of the simple matter of fact, in my present agonies and distracted state of mind, I am capable of perfect recollection.

"On Sunday I dined with the unfortunate Lieutenant Wilson, along with some other Officers of the regiment, at a tavern, and left them at seven o'clock, and did not afterwards see Wilson till ten at night, when coming into the Coffee-room I met Mr. Wilson as he was carried out of the Coffee-room by some Officers of the regiment; he was brought over to the guard room, and left there. I need not add that he was in liquor, and that when he was in that situation, 'tis a fact known to the regiment, he was ever mad and frantic. I found he had drawn his sword on some gentlemen of the town, who, he thought had injured him; the particulars I know not. I endeavoured all in my power to soothe and pacify him: I told him if any per-

son had used him ill, I would see him done justice to in the morning. I offered, if he would go home, to send any part of the guard with him, or see him home myself. He still continued wild and frantic, and insisted I had no right to keep him in the guard house, and endeavoured to force open the door which I had locked. He went to one of the windows, and began to call the centry in the street; I being apprehensive that this would raise a mob, immediately opened the door and desired the serjeant to bring up two centries to place over him; when they came I told him I would put him under an arrest. This enraged him still more, and upon my going towards the window at which he stood, he imagined, I suppose, that I wanted to bring him from thence, for he directly made a stroke at me with his hand, upon which I most unfortunately drew my sword, and presented it before me, but how he received the fatal wound, as I shall answer at the awful Tribunal of God, I am ignorant; but he instantly fell; the serjeant said he was killed, but such was my astonishment, that I could not believe he was even hurt till I saw the blood. This, I declare in the most solemn manner, and appeal to God for the truth, is all I know of the melancholy affair. I had no other intention in the drawing of my sword, but merely to deter him from striking me. I believe I need not remind you, Gentlemen, that as long as I knew the unfortunate Mr. Wilson, I never had the least difference with him; this I am certain you are all sensible of, and I will believe you will do me the justice to declare, that you never knew me, even when drunk, in the least quarrelsome, nor had I the least degree of anger to Mr. Wilson at the very moment in which he received the fatal wound.

SAM. MADDEN WEST.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, Aug. 30.

"Our fishery is going on again briskly; but the Americans begin to furnish most of the supplies, and by next summer will probably engross the whole of the carrying trade, as well as the supplies of our West-India islands. The French have now two frigates at St. Pierre, and the Governor, the Baron d'Esperance, is daily expected in a 74. They are beginning to fortify their islands, and have a vast number of sailing vessels on the Banks. Our Governor is not yet arrived, to the great disappointment of our colony."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 10.

"M. Potemkin, the Russian Minister, in a conference teally with some members of this Government, has received assurance that France would observe a strict neutrality in the war between the Empire and the Porte. The ships of both powers are to be admitted freely into the ports of France.

"Yesterday was tried, according to appointment, the experiment of the aerostatic globe.—The greatest concourse of people assembled early, in the first court of the palace at Versailles. A first-pot was let off to inform the spectators of the time when the air was about to be introduced into the globe; a second fire-pot announced its being filled up, which was done under the direction of Mons. Mongolfier, and lasted about ten minutes; when a third fire-pot gave notice of the cords which tied down the globe being cut off, it instantly flew up in the air, and by its prodigious size struck every beholder with admiration. To its inferior part a large wicker basket was fastened, containing a sheep, a duck, and a cock. The elevation of the globe was estimated at about 200 fathoms. By the impulse of a brisk south wind, it took its course horizontally, which lasted 27 seconds, when it gradually declined towards the earth, and at last fell in the forest of Vaucreillon, at a place called Carefour-Machechal, half a league distant from the place of its departure. Mons. Pilaire de Rozier was the first who arrived at the place, and found the Balloon separated from the basket by some felled wood that lay on the ground. The sheep was feeding quietly, nor were the cock or duck any way hurt by their aerial excursion. A barometer, which had been placed above the basket, was overturned, but not in the least fractured."

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Amsterdam, 34 11 2 1/2 U. | Agio of the Bank 1/2 |
| Ditto Right, 34 6. | from Holland, 1/2 1/2 per cent. |
| Rotterdam, 33 1 1/2 U. | |

WIND AT DEAL.

OCT. 1. E. N. E.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 4.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Bank Stock, shut. | 3 per cent. Old Ann. shut. |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 80 1/2 | Ditto New Ann. 5 1/2 a 1/2 |
| 3 per cent. con. 59 1/2 a 59 1/2 | Ditto 1751, — |
| 3 per cent. red. Aug. | Exchequer Bills, 12 disc. |
| 3 per cent. 1726, — | Navy Bills, 12 disc. |
| Long Ann. 17 1/2 a 17 1/2 | 3 per cent. Scrip. 61 1/2 a 1/2 |
| Short Ann. 17 1/2, 12 1/2 a 1/2 | 60 1/2 a 1/2 |
| India Stock, — | 4 per cent. Scrip. 79 1/2 a 1/2 |
| 3 per cent. Ann. shut. | Omnium, — |
| India Bonds, 27 a 30 disc. | Light Long Ann. — |
| South Sea Stock, — | Lottery Tickets, 14 1 1/2 s. a |

TO BE SOLD at Traquair the 15th October current, at ten o'clock forenoon,

Four Coach-Horses, a Saddle Mare, and Shetty; some Milk Cows and Fat Sheep; Ploughs, Carts, and other utensils of Husbandry; Brewing Vessel, Milk Vessel, Garden Tools, and some Kitchen Furniture, &c.

At the same time, the Grass of the Parks of Traquair till Candle-mas next, will be let by roup.

For the TEETH and GUMS.

JACOB HEMET, Dentist to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia, begs leave to recommend to the Public his ESSENCE of PEARL and PEARL DENTRIFIC, which are greatly superior, not only in efficacy and safety, but also in elegance, to any other thing yet discovered; particularly, they will render the teeth beautifully white without impairing the enamel, preserve them even to old age, fallen such as are loose, keep those which are already decayed from becoming worse, perfectly cure the decay, with all other complaints to which the teeth and gums are liable.

They likewise render the breath delicately sweet, and those persons who constantly use them will never be liable to the tooth-ache. In confirmation of the above, Mr. Hemet appeals to the Nobility and Gentry in general, most of whom have used this essence and dentrifice 10. several years.

Sold wholesale and retail by Bayley and Lowe, perfumers in Cockspur Street; Charing Cross, London.—and by Hurd, Elder and Co. facing the Iron Church, Edinburgh.—Price 2 s. 6 d. each.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had a conference with the King at St. James's, said to be relative to the form of prayer to be used on the Thanksgiving day for the Peace.

Yesterday at one o'clock the King's Proclamation of the Definitive Treaty being signed at Versailles the 3d of September, between England, France and Spain, and of the Ratifications being exchanged the 19th, was read at the Royal-Exchange Gate by Mr. Bishop, the common cryer of the city, attended by some city officers, and was afterwards stuck up in divers parts.

Brigadier-General Birch, lately arrived from America, has brought important dispatches from Sir Guy Carleton, which he yesterday morning delivered to Lord North; and his Lordship afterwards waited on the King with the same, and had a long audience, after the Council was over.

This day a meeting was held of the brokers to whom Nathan Solomons is indebted in the differences on the Omnium and Scrip, when it was unanimously agreed that his name should be posted up to-morrow morning among the other defaulters, in the Stock Exchange, unless he shall appear to pay by that time.

India Bonds, with six months interest due upon them, were done this day in the Stock-Exchange at 34s. discount.—These Bonds will be payable in three months, and consequently produce an interest of more than eleven per cent.

It is worthy of remark, that in the course of last month the Dutch bought smaller sums into our funds than they have done for many years past. The fact is, money is scarce every where in England, France, and Holland, &c. &c. but the Spanish flota lately arrived at Cadiz will probably soon occasion a brisker circulation.

There is no other account of the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker in the East-Indies but from the French letters, which mention positively that the Hound sloop arrived at Bombay the 16th of April last; and that the *Cato*, of 30 guns, arrived there also on the 20th of the same month. They had not seen any thing of Sir Edward Hughes; nor had they any news of the British Squadron till they arrived at Bombay.

The East India advices, which come by way of France, speak of the variety of accidents which have happened to Monsieur Suffren's fleet since he arrived in that quarter; besides two engagements, in which he had considerable damage, he has lost two ships of the line, and two others, viz. *L'Orient* of 74 guns, which foundered off Trincomale; *Le Heros* of 74, lost with all her crew; *Le Hannibal* of 36, lost; and *L'Ambitieux* of 28, burnt. It is also mentioned, that his crew are so reduced in their complement of men, that they have been obliged to have recourse to very undue acts to make their prisoners enter in the service; a practice which is so dangerous, that nothing but extreme necessity could have dictated it; for although the men are distributed among the several ships from 30 to 50 in each, yet they run the greatest hazard of mutinies; and in case of engagement, the probability of their deserting the guns is beyond a doubt. The *Hannibal*, mentioned to be lost, is the English ship commanded by Captain Christie, taken by Suffren's fleet when he first arrived on the coast.

The express that went over land to India, with the account of the Preliminaries of the Peace being signed, has been stopped two months at Bassora, for want of a ship to proceed with; so that unless the French accounts arrive, the war may have been carried on till last Midsummer.

It is a secret article agreed upon by which Trincomale, now in the hands of the French, is to be yielded up to the Dutch, and by them to be ceded to the English, as an equivalent for Negapatnam; in the mean time the latter place is yielded up by the Preliminary Articles to the English, and to be retained by them till an equivalent shall be provided.

The Racehorse sloop of war, Captain Wilson, which failed for the Coast of Africa the 14th of August, was spoke with by a ship arrived in the river, within two days fail of Madeira, on the 7th of last month.

Twelve new ships, of 44 guns on two decks, are now building in private dock-yards, and were to have been finished in the course of the next year; but, on account of the peace, the time for finishing them is protracted, by agreement between the Admiralty and the builders.

The *Serapis*, a new ship of war, of 44 guns, never yet at sea, is ordered to be equipped immediately at Chatham, for the Coast of Africa.

A letter from Warsaw has the following article: "A pestilential disorder is broke out amongst the inhabitants at Cracow, in Poland, called the spotted fever, which has carried off a great number of people, and every care is taken to prevent its spreading any farther. It was brought there by some persons who came from Turkey; and though the physicians have called it the spotted fever, that the people might not be alarmed, yet it is generally believed that it is the plague, and therefore all communication from hence is cut off from that city."

It is surprising that the present ministry should have adopted the idea of sending the convicts in future to Nova Scotia. This measure has given high offence to some of the most respectable Loyalists, and it is feared will prevent many from attempting a settlement on that inhospitable shore. How will the industrious mechanic relish being obliged to herd with the overflowings of Newgate, with all the ruffians, thieves, &c. who, we are told, are about to be sent amongst them? It appears to be inconsistent with every rule of sound policy to brand with this mark of infamy the last sad refuge for the King's friends.

General Birch, who is come home in the *Belmaris* frigate from New York, was commandant of that city.

Provided the evacuation of New York takes place, as has been reported, on the 14th of October, we cannot hear of it till November at the soonest.

All the reports of Sir Guy Carleton's leaving New York before its complete evacuation are without foundation, as that General will most certainly remain there to the last.

General Washington soon after his resignation was ordered to attend Congress on very particular business;—what was intended from this was not even conjectured.

General Greene's Lady, in passing the British lines in America, in her way home, was treated with all possible respect by the army. She is a very agreeable, lively woman, and much esteemed in that country;—the General is quite the plain gentleman.

General Heath, for the active part he took in behalf of the

American army, has become quite popular, and the greatest respect is paid to him wherever he goes.

Several officers embarked for England on board the fleet from New York, part of which are arrived.

Lord Grantham, it is said, will most certainly resume his situation as Ambassador to the Court of Spain very shortly.

The following particulars are taken partly from the New-York papers, and the account of passengers, &c.

It has been determined to dispose of all the landed property of the Loyalists for the benefit of the States, and large tracts of land, the stocks on them, &c. were accordingly selling. The rapacity with which they made these seizures, and the removal of the inhabitants, rendered the place one continual scene of anarchy and uproar. Upwards of twelve thousand of the Loyalists had embarked for New-York. A notice had been published in the New-York Packet, at Fish-Kill, the 7th ult. to thirty-six Loyalists, requiring them to traverse the indentments against them before the fourth day of the succeeding term, otherwise they would be pronounced guilty, and their property confiscated to the use of the States. It was supposed that no appearance would be put in by any of them, as all similar causes had been prejudged and determined without the formality of a trial, and there was no reason to apprehend that greater justice would be exerted in their particular cases than had been shewn to their neighbours.

At the meeting at Guildhall, mentioned in our last, the resolution concerning receipts, passed amidst a roar of applause, and with no more than one dissentient hand, which was held upon the Hurlings. The cry of "Auditors! Auditors!" now became more violent than before, when Mr. Tomlins came forward, and said, That having been elected into the office of one of the city Auditors only on Midsummer-day last, he was not yet prepared to submit to the Livery a state of the city accounts, but a gentleman present, he presumed, could give them some satisfaction on that head. Mr. Jacobs next came forward, and abruptly said, "I desire to know what question you have to ask me in the first instance." This speech produced a long continuance of hissings, groans, and howlings. Mr. Tomlins again addressed himself to the Livery, informing them of many instances of impropriety in the business of the Auditors of the city accounts, who, he said, rendered no legal accounts, for at the time of making them, the Auditors were in fact out of office, and upon an enquiry being made, they might excuse themselves by alledging, that they had nothing to do with the business. This gentleman said, that the revenues of the city were received without having been properly accounted for; and begged that another Auditor might be chosen in his room, if the Livery did not think proper to give him authority, which he did not then possess, of procuring such information as would enable him to state their accounts in a true and satisfactory manner. Mr. Tomlins spoke a long time, with a mixture of asperity and humour, and was particularly severe in his reflections against the city officers, and those of the Common Council, who composed what he called the junta. At length the gentleman proposed a resolution, purporting, That the Livery of London being the cashiers and trustees of the revenue of the city, the Auditors elected last Midsummer-day be by them authorised to audit the city accounts, and continue auditing the same till Christmas. This was carried unanimously.

The disorder which has been among the horned cattle in a few parishes in Nottinghamshire, though alarming in the circumstance of its carrying off the beasts afflicted with it in a few hours, upon a minute investigation of the facts, by the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace assembled at Newark yesterday se'ennight, upon the oaths of the people whose cattle had died, does not appear to be communicated by infection from one beast to another, several beasts having in every instance been in the same pastures with those that died four, five, and six weeks ago, without having taken the infection. On the above day, not one beast was ill of the disorder, nor has any symptom appeared of it since.—The number of beasts who have died in the whole, since the commencement of the disorder in June, are under 30, and except in a very few instances, all calves of this year, or yearlings.—*Nottingham Journal*.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 1.

Last night orders came down here for the following ships of war to sail with the first fair wind for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, viz.—*Goliath*, of 74 guns, Captain Sir Hyde Parker; *Ganges*, 74; *Hon. James Luttrell*; *Ardent*, 64; *Harwood*; *Diadem*, 64; *Symonds*; *Phaeton*, 38; *Colpoys*; *Ladona*, 38; *Bolton*; *Camilla*, 26; *J. Hunt*; *Rambler*, 14; *Pellew*.

"The *Santa Margareta* man of war, Capt. Salter, is paid off."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 30.

M. Gerard de Rayneval, who was engaged with the Chevalier d'Heredia in bringing the peace to a conclusion, has been honoured by the King of Spain with the cross of the order of Charles III. and presented with a gold box, adorned with his Majesty's picture set in diamonds, of considerable value. Monsieur de Rayneval has received from M. de Vergennes a present of 30,000 crowns, and a pension of 3000 livres. We do not know as yet what presents are intended for the ministers of the mediating courts, nor will they, we are assured, be conferred on the parties until the ratifications shall have been interchanged.

"The treaty of peace between our court and that of London was sent last Friday to the royal press."

Extract of a letter from Annapolis Royal, in the Bay of Fundy, to a Gentleman at Brooklyn, Long Island, dated Aug. 13.

Pursuant to my promise, I write to you with more satisfaction than I expected to have done when I parted with you; for after a passage of 21 days we arrived here, and found every thing much better than expected, or was reported to be. This is a very fine country, and I think not less than 500 families of old settlers in this town. Our land is very good, likewise our timber, and our climate very healthy, and as for fish we can catch any quantity we please. We have drawn our town lots, one acre and an half each, in a very pleasant place for a town, situated about 18 miles below this place, where there is about 75 houses erected by some of the celebrated loyal sufferers, and numbers more of the same kind coming daily. Our harbour is one of the best I ever saw, and all we want, to make it as good a place as any in America, is trade, which will of course daily increase. There is nothing that grows in Pennsylvania but what this land will produce; winter grain will grow as well here as in any part of the world. We are now drawing land for our plantations; and be assured, my dear friend, that land is raised in value an hundred per cent. since my coming here. Horses, cows, hogs, sheep, and poultry, are cheaper here than on Long Island."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 2.

"The Definitive Treaty with the Dutch is expected in the course of the following week, or ten days."

"The loan next year will not exceed six millions, one million of which might, very agreeably to the public, be raised by life annuities and tentines."

"The principal opposition to the business of Government in Ireland, will merely be without doors. As to the new elections, they are, on the whole, very unfavourable to the cause of clamour, and the conspiracies of republicanism."

"Reckoning from Christmas next, and on a calculation founded on the encrased tonnage of shipping taken up by the East India Company, the amount of their duties, in twelve calendar months, from the above-mentioned date, will probably exceed a million and a half sterling."

"Baron Hamilton and Mr. Brooke, the gentlemen who on so large a scale ventured to carry the Manchester manufactory into Ireland, are likely to become, in consequence of the success attending the scheme, two of the richest commoners in Ireland."

Upon Monday the 29th ult. died at Pitcallo, David Carmichael, late of Balmedy.

A Correspondent has sent us the following melancholy account of accidents occasioned by the high wind on Saturday and yesterday:—A young lady was blown all the way from Hill into the arms of her lover in the King's Park. Several gentlemen were detained at the tavern till four in the morning, being afraid to venture home to their wives. On the Bridge, a young lady's hoop was blown aside; at the same time a young gentleman lost his heart as he was looking for his hat. And in the Meadows, several ladies' tresses were torn up by the roots.

Monday, John Clunie, Esq; an eminent merchant, was unanimously elected Mayor of the ancient corporation of Berwick, what is a little singular, he is the first gentleman born in Scotland who has been elected to that office since the place belonged to the crown of England.

Wednesday se'ennight, the Freedom tender, commanded by Captain Dunham, arrived at Sunderland, to carry volunteer seamen for his Majesty's ship *Trusty* at the Nore, or any other of his Majesty's vessels which may be in want of men. They are to be raised by Lieut. Campbell, in Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland.

Monday the 15th regiment of foot (Fauclit's) marched from Leeds to Newcastle. They are expected to replace the 21st, doing duty in Edinburgh Castle, and now under orders for Ireland.

The Myrmidon ship of war of 22 guns, which is stationed off the Northumberland and Yorkshire coasts, has arrived in Shield's harbour to procure seamen.

Last week, as some workmen were digging up the foundation of a house in Wooler, which belonged to the late Lord Darwentwater, but now to Greenwich Hospital, they found three crown, three half-crown, three shilling, and three six-penny pieces, not any two of which were coined in one king's reign. One of the crown-pieces has been coined in the reign of King John.

Though the constitution of the Grammar School of Glasgow has long been as good as that of any public school in the country, the attention of each master having been confined to the education of a single class, and not divided amongst several classes, as it must be in private schools, yet we hear the Magistrates and Council have, for some time past, been persuaded that it was capable of improvement: Accordingly, more than a year ago, they appointed a committee of their number to prepare such regulations as they should think might have a good effect in the management of the school. The Committee, after bestowing much attention on the subject, and consulting with several gentlemen of the University, proposed some material improvements, which were agreed to by the Council, and the same Committee was appointed to carry them into execution. These new regulations were accordingly introduced into the school in October last. The Committee were persuaded, that nothing could have a better tendency to excite the emulation of the boys than frequent examinations of the school in their own presence. They agreed therefore to visit the school often, and to do it when they were neither expected by masters nor scholars.

Since the 10th of October last, they have examined all the classes with care, no less than eight times; and, at each of these visitations, they have been attended by some of the gentlemen of the College, and sometimes by clergymen and other gentlemen of learning, both in the city and the neighbourhood. At each of these visitations the place of every scholar, in each of the classes, was accurately marked down in a book kept for that purpose, and the standing of each of them was at last ascertained by a comparative view of these eight several examinations. The prizes, in books, were distributed according to this estimate for a year, and not to those who might happen to be near the head of the class for a day. This regulation was communicated to the boys soon after it had been formed, and it has preserved an unremitting emulation and industry among them, from that period, as they saw that the honour of a prize was to depend upon their general behaviour, and not upon their exertion during a particular period, previous to a public examination.

The Magistrates have also adopted the following new regulation, viz. That when any class shall exceed the number of fifty boys, the master shall give an additional hour to a certain proportion of those who are at the bottom of the class.

Without meaning, in the smallest degree, to insinuate, that the High School of Edinburgh is inferior to any school in Great Britain, with respect to the care and abilities of its Masters, we are humbly of opinion, that the Magistrates of this city would do an essential service to the youth educated at that seminary, were they to enforce the above, or similar regulations, to be observed in the High School here. We are persuaded it would give almost universal satisfaction to parents; and might, in the end, render the School, if possible, still more respectable.

We hear from Nether Largo, in Fife, that on Tuesday last, as three boys were coming from school, one of them having a gun over his shoulder, it accidentally went off, and shot one of the boys dead on the spot.

Extract of a letter from Perth, Oct. 4.

"I wrote you formerly an account of the procedure held in the Circuit Court at Inverness. The ayre closed at that place with an appeal at the instance of William Hoffack, can-

maker in Elgin, from a sentence of the Magistrates of that town. Hoffack had lent a few shillings to Margaret Sherar, the wife of Alexander Mitchell, tackman of the petty customs in Elgin; and, having repeatedly called for his money without success, he at last went to Mitchell's house, attended by a constable, and demanded immediate payment of his debt, and a shilling besides to the officer. Mrs. Mitchell objecting to the demand, and Hoffack insisting upon it, a very warm altercation ensued, in the course of which he asserted that Hoffack was a banged-faced rascal, that he looked like the devil, and that the last day would rise up like the devil; he was so like him, and added, that he was a hedge-robber. To these charges Hoffack answered, That Mrs. Mitchell was a coarse woman, that she was a liar and a limmer; and that she might as well grab John Roy's graith. Mrs. Mitchell made no reply, but instantly applied her nails to Hoffack's face, with so much energy that blood streamed from his nose and cheeks. Soon after, Hoffack brought an action before the Magistrates, in consequence of the Procurator-fiscal, sitting forth, "That, in breach of the laws of this and of all well governed realms, by beating, bruising, and wounding any of his Majesty's lieges to the effusion of their blood, is a crime of a heinous nature, and severely punishable; yet true it is, that the said Margaret Sherar had committed, and is guilty of the said crime, in so far as, time and place libelled, *she had cruelly scratched the complainant's face*," and therefore concluding against her for £1 Sterling in name of fine, damages, and expenses. Mrs. Mitchell brought no counter-claim before the Magistrates, but set forth in her defences, that she had commenced a process of libel against Hoffack before the Commissary Court. The Magistrates, after allowing a proof of the libel, pronounced their judgment, whereby they fined each party in the sum of £10 shillings, and bound over both to keep the peace for a twelvemonth. In this judgment Mrs. Mitchell acquiesced, but Hoffack appealed therefrom to the Circuit Court, and insisted on his £1 as libelled before the Magistrates. Mr. James Grant, counsel for the appellant, gave a full state of the case and proof adduced, from which he maintained, that Mrs. Mitchell appeared clearly to have been the aggressor; that the appellant had acted throughout merely on the defensive, as every man engaged in a conflict with a female antagonist ought to do; when furiously assaulted by her, he had retreated, and fled to the house of a friend for shelter; but thither the virago had pursued him, and there inflicted those wounds which had given rise to the action. In this case, there evidently was a flagrant breach of the peace, and a battery of an aggravated nature; and, unless the sentence of the Magistrates could be reversed, the appellant must submit to a loss of his money, as well as to a loss of his blood, by lawless violence, without obtaining the redress to which he was justly entitled.

The Advocate-Depute appeared on the part of the woman. He said, that he had never considered an act of scratching to be highly criminal in a woman, particularly in a Scotch woman, who was known frequently to express her kindness by that vehicle, as the well-known adage sufficiently proved. If the scratching was unpleasant to the appellant, he had himself to blame for it, in harshly exacting from a poor woman a sum equal to 30 per cent. of the debt she owed, in name of diligence. Provoked by this harshness, the respondent had called on a *banged-faced rascal*, and like the devil; expressions innocent no doubt, but which imported nothing worse than that the appellant was a very ugly man; and if in any case the truth of a reproach could be an apology for it, it certainly would in this. [Here the appellant, who was in Court, clapped both hands upon his face, and crouched behind his agent. The court was very merry.] But supposing, continued the Advocate-Depute, that there had been an impropriety in harrowing the features of this candlemaker, he had already, at his own cost, procured ample reparation, by calling the respondent a *wise quean*; an epithet which denoted a total absence of the characteristic excellencies of her sex. She was, indeed, less culpable in accusing the appellant, of being a hedge-robber; for this he had indemnified himself likewise, by giving the respondent *the life direct*; and had nothing more passed, the account would have been pretty equally balanced between the parties. But the appellant, by adding the atrocious charge of adultery against the wife of an honest fellow-barrister, had brought a very large and most unfair balance on his side; and the respondent had only adjusted the account by her nails, finding his tongue inadequate to the purpose. It was clear, therefore, that the appellant had no good reason to complain. His libel denoted beating and bruising; but in fact he had neither been beat nor bruised, nor could the respondent's operations on his face have any other effect, than to *worsen to impair his beauty* for a few days; and it could not be difficult to estimate the value of such a loss to the appellant, if he would only be satisfied to come forward, and *set his face* to his cause. [Here the appellant escaped through the crowd to a remote corner of the Court, where he remained out of view.] The appellant insisted to complain of a loss of blood; but this was the most needless complaint of all; for there evidently was much blood shed in him at the time, of which the respondent had drawn a little, and the appellant could have spared at least double the quantity with real advantage to himself. Laying aside, therefore, all consideration of the appellant's intolerable behaviour, the question would be, Whether he was entitled to £1 for the injury done to his face? And this question could admit of little discussion, as the face and head together, which constituted the bringing of so foolish a process, were surely worth half the sum. But when the whole circumstances are considered, it must appear, that reparation, if any, was due not to the man, but to the woman.—Lord Gardenstone said, that the Magistrates, in point of form, were wrong in fining Hoffack, when there was no complaint against him; and affirmed their sentence with respect to Margaret Sherar. In consequence of which, the appellant, who had brought his appeal with a view to recover £1 from the respondent, could have fully that sum of expenses to pay.—The pleadings in this cause being in the true comic style, and full of humour, were highly entertaining, and afforded a seasonable relief to the minds of the audience, distressed by the sad series of trials and cases which had preceded.

The Court was opened at this place on Wednesday the 1st inst. by the Right Hon. Lord Kenner, but no business was done that day, the Court having adjourned till next morning, when George Small, tawer and glover in Montrose, accused of interfering the stamp put upon leather, when paying the duty of stamping leather therewith for the purpose of defrauding the revenue, was fugitated for non-compearance.

The trial of Elizabeth Ogilvy, relict of Henry Napier,

side-waiter at Dylart, was then proceeded in. She was accused of murdering her husband, by cutting his throat in the night-time. The pannel's exculpation tended to show, that it was the husband himself who had committed the murder; and the jury brought in a verdict, finding the libel not proven, whereupon she was acquitted, and dismissed.

"On Friday the Court tried Thomas Ogilvy, Walter Whyte, David Henderson, James Conifable, James Barry, Alexander Greenhill, and John Lindsay, all weavers; John Fenton, smith, and Edward Barons, writer, all in Kirrymuir, in the shire of Forfar, accused of being in sundry riots about meal, in the course of last spring: the trial was very long, and the Court met this morning and received the verdict of the Jury, which was special, finding different facts with regard to different panels; and as the degree of guilt appeared from the evidence to be more in some than in others, their punishments varied accordingly:—Lindsay, Henderson, and Fenton, being found not guilty, were acquitted; but Whyte and Barons were sentenced to 14 days imprisonment; Ogilvy to one month's imprisonment, Barry to 14 days imprisonment, and banishment forth of Scotland for three years; and Greenhill and Conifable to be whipt through the streets of Perth, and also banished for three years. There was no other business to come before the Court, and the northern circuit ends at this place."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The ironical mention made in a morning paper, of the reference of the question to the nine Judges, "Whether the meeting of a congress of armed men, delegated by armed Volunteer Associations, for the purpose of procuring an alteration of the constitution, be according to the constitution, and according to law," is an effusion of one of those infamous tools of Administration, who, let venality and corruption be ever so predominant in Parliament, would advise the people to remain content, and not to exert that *original power* which their delegates abused, because the strict letter of the law is against armed conventions of the people. The *strict letter of the law* does not warrant the institution of the Volunteer army, nor is it to be supposed, had the question of their first formation been left to the disposal of the nine Judges, that a single Volunteer had ever embraced the firelock. The *strict letter of the law* did not warrant America to run into *rebellion*, as the English Judges stiled their glorious struggles against tyrannical power. But the letter and spirit of the CONSTITUTION sanctify all these matters. When corruption prevails in the Senate, when "impious men bear sway," and when the bulk of the PEOPLE are not represented in Parliament, armed national assemblies are justifiable from the nature and necessity of the times, and their resolutions should not be *travelled by the strict letter'd* decisions of G — — — Judges. *Adm. E. P.*

There is no doubt but Mr Grattan intends to take a very active and decided part in the great questions which are to be agitated during the ensuing session of Parliament; for which purpose, we are informed, his assiduity to collect and digest all possible information is so enremitting, that he is visible to none but his most intimate friends. *Ibid.*

Mr Luke Gardiner has already declared himself decidedly in favour of protecting duties; his colleague no doubt will join him, as also a number of unbiassed and patriotic members of both Houses, who, if success attends their glorious endeavours, they will receive in public the fervent blessings of a million of their starving countrymen, and in private, that most luxuriant of gratifications, the applauding testimony of their consciences.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 30.

"Yesterday being Michaelmas day, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Sheriffs and Commons, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs elect, went in the usual state to Christ-Church, where an excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Forde, after which they perambulated the city, agreeable to annual custom; and this day, Thomas Green, Esq; was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor, and Alexander Kilpatrick, and Benjamin Smith, Esqrs. were sworn High Sheriffs.

"This day, as soon as the Sheriffs were sworn, Mr James Napper Tandy delivered them a requisition for calling an aggregate meeting of the freemen and freeholders of this city, as soon as convenient, to take into consideration the resolves of the Ulster Delegates at Dungannon, and give thereon such instructions to their representatives in Parliament, as may appear most eligible at this very important crisis. The requisition was signed by several respectable citizens.

"We hear that Mr James Dinwiddie was last week unanimously elected Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Natural History, in the College of Arts and Sciences, lately founded at Manchester, and also one of the Governors of that Seminary."

"It is now confidently reported, that Parliament will not be suffered to meet on the 14th of next month, but that another prorogation will speedily be issued—to give time to the Ministerial phalanx to gain more strength, and to sow wide and thick the seeds of corruption, for the purpose of frustrating the present glorious struggles of the people of this country, cannot be doubted."

Fimerick, Sept. 22. Last Friday, a serjeant and 12 privates of the 14th light dragoons, arrived in the town from Nenagh, and next day proceeded for Tarbert, where they are to remain as a guard on the fortifications lately erected there.

This morning, a guard from the Limerick cavalry dismounted, and relieved the Limerick Independent Artillery at the main-guard.

Sept. 25. Yesterday evening, four companies of the first Munster Provincial regiment, commanded by Col. Blennerhasset, arrived in town from Tralee, and marched into our barracks.

Kilkenny, Sept. 27. Thursday, the five companies of Leinster Fencibles who have done duty in this city since March last, marched hence for Dublin, where they are to be immediately reduced. We do not hear that they are to be replaced by any regular corps of infantry.

Carlow, Sept. 27. Last Sunday, the 2d regiment of Royal Scots, and 50th foot, arrived at the Cove of Cork from Scotland, and early on Monday disembarked.

Belfast, Sept. 26. On Tuesday last, sailed from this port for Philadelphia, the Three Brothers, with 240 passengers on board.

Letters received here from Philadelphia, of the 3d of August, mention, "that there is hardly any goods there that will bring first cost: Linens, though reckoned one of the best articles, will not sell for more than 80 to 100 per cent. advance on invoice. Coarse linens a mere drug."

One of said letters concludes thus:—"Business quite at a stand; and the Savannah trade over. I hope no vessels will come here from Belfast, as very little they can bring will fetch the first cost."

"The army is clamorous for its pay, and have driven the Congress from this city; many, both men and officers, have not received pay since the beginning of the war.

"All is confusion here, which will have one effect, that it will drive many Irishmen home. Exchange on London 170."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

IN perusing the *Cafes* in your paper of Saturday last, there seems to be a very capital defect in stating the *Queries* to the Council, who have given their opinions upon the Receipt Act passed last Session of Parliament.

All former laws relating to the Stamp-duties are, by the said Act, revived for the execution of the Act of Parliament; and it appears, by the 5th of King William and Mary, c. 11. that there is a penalty of 500 *l.* upon every person writing upon paper before the same be duly stamped; in terms of the direction of law, or stamped with a less duty than is imposed upon the deed. Besides that, the deed is declared not to be admissible into any Court of law or equity as evidence of the transaction; and if the writer of any such deed shall happen to be a Public Officer, he is thereby declared to have likewise forfeited his office: which said penalty of 500 *l.* is, by the Act of the 9th of K. William, c. 59. reduced to the sum of 10 *l.* But, if the Stamp-duty laws had gone no farther, there might have been some doubt how far Scotland could have been affected by that penalty. However, that doubt is altogether removed after the Union of the kingdoms; when Stamp-duties are laid upon Great Britain, as the above penalty of 10 *l.* and the other disqualifications above mentioned, are again enacted for the security of duties imposed by the 9th, 10th, and 12th of Q. Anne, and declared to be in full force for the security of every Stamp-duty imposed since.

None of the above provisions having been stated to the English Councils, by the Committee of Merchants, Bankers, &c. we are left in the dark as to the effect of granting a receipt upon unstamped paper, with regard to the said penalty of 10*l*.

These observations occurred to one of your constant readers; and, if you think them worthy of any attention, you are at liberty to make what use you please of them:

October 6, 1783.

S.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

10. to the Printer of the Canadian Mercury.

HAVING formerly experienced your readiness to insert in your useful and extensive paper, hints tending to improve the police of this city, I hope you will be equally ready; upon this occasion, to reprobate with me the dangerous practice of coachmen *training* young horses, by dragging a *breaking-carriage* (as it is termed) through the streets of this metropolis. That kind of training may, perhaps, be necessary, in order to reconcile them to the noise occasioned by the wheels running upon the causeway; but, Sir, I cannot help thinking that it is exceedingly improper in streets crowded with foot-passengers. The horses are generally so skittish, that the least alarm given to them may be productive of very serious consequences.

This, however, is not the only danger arising from this practice: In the course of that training, boys are allowed to stand upon the carriage, and often crowd so much upon one another, that those next the wheels are in great danger of being jostled over. A melancholy instance of this occurred about a fortnight ago, of a boy of nine years of age, who had been induced, from the example of others, to mount one of those carriages. Upon leaping down from it, one of the wheels caught hold of his clothes, brought him to the ground, and went over his head, which occasioned such a concussion of the brain, that he lingered in great agony for a few days, and died. This accident is the more to be lamented, that the boy was early deprived of his parents, having been adopted into the family of a friend, who has ever since considered him in the same view of affection and regard with his own children—was of a most agreeable disposition, and remarkably attentive to his education.

These hints I hope will be attended to by parents, and those who have the charge of children, particularly schoolmasters, who ought frequently to take an opportunity of cautioning those under their care against running into the danger I have just now pointed out, which might be the happy mean of preventing accidents, at once destructive of the peace of families, and shocking to the feelings of humanity.

HUMANUS.
ARRIVED AT LEITH, October 6.—Nelly, Myles, from Longanet,
with flotes; Good Intent, Primrose, from Borrowstowne, with
coals.
SAILED, John and Catharine, Dingwall, for Campvere, with lead.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

SAILED FROM STROMNESS, SEPT. 20.
James and Mary of Berwick, Hudson, from Portree, for Hall.
Expedition of and for Dunbar, Godman, from Eddale.
Three Friends of Anstruther, Black, from ditto, for Leith.
REMAIN IN SAID HARBOUR, SEPT. 26.
Charles of and from Peterhead, Gray, for the fishing.
Mary of and from ditto, Robinson, from Lochmaddy.
Mercury of and from Christianland, for Bilbao.
Janet of Garron, Logan, from Dunbar.
Mary of Torslarn, Taylor, from Lochinwood, for Leith.
Howden of London, Storie, from Memel, for Chester.
Amity of Newcastle, Graham, from ditto, for Newry.
Peter of Worthington, Bores, from ditto, for Dublin.
_____ of ditto, Gragg, from ditto, for Chester.

STAMP-OFFICE, EDINBURGH. 6th OCTOBER 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, by an Act of

Parliament passed in the 12th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Anne, it is enacted, That from and after the 24 day of August 1714, there should be raised, levied, collected and paid, a stamp-duty of 40 shillings sterling "for every skin, and piece of vellum or parchment" or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be engrossed or written "any admittance or instrument for admitting of any Fellow at the College of Physicians, or of any Attorney, Clerk, Admotee, Proctor, Notary, or other officer or officers in any Court whatsoever in Great Britain, not being an annual officer of any Incorporation or inferior Court whose office is under the value of 20*l*. Sterling per annum in salary, fees, or other perquisites." And that, by an Act passed in the 23d year of the reign of his present Majesty, an ADDITIONAL DUTY of 40 shillings sterling is laid upon every skin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any such admittance or instrument, from and after the 1st day of August 1783. And every such admittance or instrument engrossed, written, or printed, on vellum, parchment, or paper, not stamped in terms of these statutes, is void, and the writter thereof subjected in a penalty of 20*l*. sterling.

ALEX. MENZIES,
Collector for North Britain

BAUME DE VIE,

As sold by the KING'S PATENT, for sixteen years past. In compliance with the act of Parliament for selling medicines under the authority of a legal stamp, and to prevent the unwary from being imposed on by any spurious composition, a Label with a six-penny stamp will, for the future, be fixed on the cork of every bottle, with the hand-writing of T. BECKETT on the said Label, (he being a proprietor) whose signature will be continued as usual, on the papers which are put on the bottles, together with that of Messrs DICKY and Co. as vendors.

Purchasers in town and country are requested to be particularly attentive to the above written signature of T. BECKETT, as the only legal security against the ill consequences that may rise from imposition or forgery.

My appointment of the rest of the proprietors.

Sept. 2, 1783. T. BECKETT, No. 82, Pall-Mall.

This family medicine, so many years universally approved, as well by the Faculty as the Public at large, is now sold by DICKY and Co. No. 10. Bow Church Yard, London. Price 3 s. a bottle, duty 6 d.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 19th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estates of ABBOTSHAUGH, and MUNGAL, and of GARDDOCH and FULLERHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron works; all lying in the parishes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and thire of Stirling.

The free proven rent of the stock of the lands of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's fee-duty of 8 l. 9 s. 3 d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 299 l. 16 s. 10-12ths Sterling; which, valued at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to L. 6595 13 6-12ths

Free teind was stated at 68 l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths Sterling, on the supposition that the teinds were not valued; which, rated at five years purchase, amounts to 342 1 9 8-12ths

† Upset sum is L. 6937 15

The free proven rent of the lands of Garddoch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, after deductions, is 29 l. 14 s. 2 d. Sterling; and being valued at twenty-two years purchase, the upset-price is, 653 11 9 10-12ths

The proven rent of the lands of Fullerhaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, including Carron House, garden, and offices, warehouse, crane, wharf, and shore dues, &c. is 206 l. 10 s. 11 d. 2-12ths; and being valued at different rates, the upset-price of the whole, property and superiority, is 3185 0 0

† The upset sum of 6937 l. 15 s. 4 d. for Abbotshaugh, &c. was calculated on a supposition that the teinds were a fifth part of the rent; but fine: that calculation, an old decree of valuation has been discovered, which (stating the value at 100 l. Scots per chaldron) makes the whole teind 11 l. 13 s. 5 d.; and after deduction of 3 l. 13 s. 11 d. 6-12ths of steeped, leaves only 7 l. 19 s. 5 d. of free teind. So calculating the 7 l. 19 s. 5 d. at five years purchase, and 60 l. 8 s. 10 d. 8-12ths remaining of the fore-said 68 l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths, supposed to be teind, at twenty-two years purchase, the value of Abbotshaugh and Mungal should be considered to be the above L. 6595 13 6-12ths

The 60 l. 8 s. 10 d. 8-12ths, at twenty-two years purchase, 1329 25 10 4-12ths

And the 7 l. 19 s. 5 d. 6-12ths at five years purchase, 39 17 3 6-12ths

L. 7965 6 8 2-12ths

These lands consist of 370 acres English measure, or thereby, and lying close to the works of Carron, in the rich carse of Falkirk, may be brought to the highest condition of produce, the most valuable in such a neighbourhood.

It is proposed to set up the whole to sale in one lot, or in two, as follows:—In the first, the lands and estates of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's fee on the south side of the river Carron, with a part on the north side near Carron Works.—And, in the second lot, the lands of Garddoch and lands of Fullerhaugh, both property and superiority, with all the buildings, harbour, and pertinents, lying together on the north side of the river Carron.

There is a mansion-house on the lands of Abbotshaugh, and offices; and on the lands of Fullerhaugh, a very valuable mansion-house lately built, containing many elegant and convenient apartments, with coach-houses, stables, ware-houses, cellars, granaries, and other useful buildings and accommodations, and a garden, orchard, and policy, laid out in taste.

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Alexander Ross, deputy-clerk of session; and copies of the articles, plans of the estates, and every information, may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

FOR LONDON.

THOMAS STEWART Shipmaster in Perth, takes this opportunity to inform the public, that his new Sloop, the **BELMONT CASTLE**, is to sail from the shore of Perth the 11th, from Newcastle the 15th, and from Dundee the 18th day of October current; and takes in brown linens yard wide at sixpence per hundred yards; Bleached linens at five pence, and all other linens in proportion.

This sloop is newly launched, and was built on purpose for the London trade; is remarkably well fitted for the accommodation of passengers, and all gentlemen desirous of sending goods or parcels, either to or from London, by directing them to the care of the master, will have them put on board free of warehouse charges.

Perth, 4th October 1783.

FOR KINGSTON,

And the North Side and West End of Jamaica.

THE SHIP MARY,

JAMES NOBLE Master, (Formerly the Governor Darling.)

She is now ready to take on board goods at Port-Glasgow, and will be clear to sail the first week of November.

For freight or passage, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. Glasgow, or P. Dougall merchant, Port-Glasgow.

A Cabin Passage is 20 Guineas, all stores found.

A Steerage one 9 Guineas.

The Mary is a very fine ship, about 400 tons burden, and has good accommodation for passengers.

FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX,

THE HOPE,

JOHN CLOUSTON Master,

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Port Glasgow in a few days, and will be clear to sail about the 10th of October.

The Hope is a good vessel, copper-bottomed, and a fast sailer; also, has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

Glasgow, Sept. 10. 1783.

SALE OF A CORNETCY.

TO be SOLD at the regulated price, a CORNETCY in the 3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

The Gentleman who purchases this commission will have the advantage of an officer under him.

For further particulars, apply to James Walker writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE,

At Miles below the Town of Perth.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Wednesday the 19th November next, betwixt five and six afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, by the Trustees for the creditors of the deceased John Blair of Balthayock, Esq.

The Lands and Estate of **BALTHAYOCK, GLENCARSE, OVER DUNDIE, and Fourth Part of Inchyra,** with the Salmon Fishing thereof, as described in former advertisements.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir and James Watson, clerks to the signet, Trustees for Mr Blair's creditors, and at Martin Lindsay writer in Edinburgh.

FOREIGN SPIRITS, TEA, & EXCISE PERMITS.

BY an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That from and after the 29th day of September 1783, no seller or dealer in FOREIGN SPIRITS shall be allowed to take out more than one permit, in one and the same day, to any one person whatsoever (except as herein after is excepted), which permit shall be granted for the removal of no more than one cask, or other package containing any foreign spirituous liquors of one kind or species; and if any more than one cask or other package of foreign spirituous liquors, of one kind or species, at one time, directed to one and the same person (or persons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnership, and except as after excepted), shall be found removed or carried, or removing or carrying, from one place in this kingdom to any other place, whether with or without permit, the same, together with the vessels and boats, and the horses and other cattle, and the carriages employed in removing or carrying the same, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer of excise; provided that nothing above contained shall be construed to prevent any dealer in foreign spirituous liquors from taking out two or more permits, and, by virtue thereof, sending two or more casks or other packages, containing foreign spirituous liquors of the same kind and species, to the same person in the same day, so as each and every such cask or package respectively shall be sent under different permits, and by different conveyances; and provided also, that any seller or dealer in foreign spirituous liquors may send, with one and the same permit, and by one and the same conveyance, any number of casks with any kind of foreign spirituous liquors therein, if each such cask shall then contain sixty gallons or upwards of foreign spirituous liquors of one and the same kind or species.—It is further enacted, That if any foreign spirituous liquors (not being in casks containing sixty gallons or upwards) shall be found removing or carrying from any one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, unless at the times after mentioned, that is to say, between the hours of seven in the morning and five in the evening, from the 29th of September to the 25th of March yearly, and between the hours of five in the morning and seven in the evening from the 25th of March to the 29th of September yearly (except the same is carrying by a known common stage-coach, waggon, or other stage-carriage, which usually travels out of those hours), all the said foreign spirituous liquors, and the package containing the same, whether the same be accompanied with or without a permit, and all the cattle and carriages made use of in the removing or conveying the same, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer of excise.—Also, that from and after the said 29th of September 1783, when any seller or dealer in foreign spirituous liquors shall send a request note (or demand) to any permit writer or officer, requiring any permit for the removal of any foreign spirituous liquors from his own stock into the stock of any other person, every such seller and dealer shall, and he is required and directed to specify, in every such request note or demand, as well the quality or kind of foreign spirituous liquors intended to be removed, as also the contents of the cask or other package containing the same, and likewise whether the same is to be removed by land or by water, and by what mode of conveyance the said cask, bottle, or other package, respectively, is intended to be sent; and if any such seller or dealer shall neglect or refuse to specify each of these particulars, every such demand or request note shall be null and void, nor shall any permit be granted thereon by any officer or permit writer.

By the said act it is further enacted, "That from and after the said 29th of September 1783, if any person or persons whatsoever (not being specially authorized by the Commissioners of Excise so to do) shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the making, or without being so authorized or appointed, shall knowingly have in his, her, or their custody or possession, without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused), any frame, mould, or instrument for the making of paper, with the words *Excise Office* visible in the substance of such paper; or shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or knowingly aid or assist in the making any paper, in the substance of which the words *Excise Office* shall be visible; or if any person (except as before excepted) shall, by any art, mystery, or contrivance, cause or procure the said words *Excise Office* to appear visible in the substance of any paper whatever; or if any person or persons whatever (not being appointed as aforesaid) shall engrave, cast, cut, or make, or shall cause or procure to be engraven, cast, cut, or made, any plate or plates, or other thing, with any mark, stamp, or device thereon, in imitation of or to resemble any mark, stamp, or device, made and used by the direction of the said Commissioners of Excise, for the purpose of printing, stamping, and marking of the paper, to be used for a permit or permits to accompany any excisable commodity or commodities removing, or removed, from one part of this kingdom to any other part thereof, in pursuance of the directions of the several statutes requiring such permit, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall for such offence be deemed and adjudged a FELON, and shall suffer DEATH, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.—Also, that if any person or persons whatsoever shall counterfeit or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged, any permit for the removal of any excisable commodity; or if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly give any false or untrue permit, or shall knowingly or willingly accept or receive any false or untrue permit with any such excisable commodity, removed or to be removed as aforesaid; or if any person or persons shall fraudulently alter or erase any permit, after the same shall have been given or granted by the proper officer of excise; or if any person or persons shall knowingly or willingly publish, or make use of any such permit so counterfeited, forged, false, untrue, altered, or erased, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and lose the sum of Five Hundred Pounds."

By the said act it is likewise enacted, "That if any TEA, exceeding the quantity of twenty pounds weight, at any one time, directed to one and the same person (or persons, where there are two or more in joint trade or partnership), and not being in the original chest and state in which it was imported into this kingdom by the *English East India Company*, shall be found removed or carried, or removing or carrying, whether with or without permit, from any city or place in this kingdom (London excepted), to any other place without the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, and not within the same city or place from which the same shall be so removed or carried, ALL SUCH TEA, together with the canisters, bags, and other package containing the same, and the vessels and boats, and the horses and other cattle, and carriages employed in removing and carrying the same, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized by any officer of excise."

The Commissioners of Excise have thought proper to cause the preceding clauses of the above-mentioned act of parliament to be published, for the better information of all persons concerned, that, by due compliance therewith in all respects, they may avoid the PENALTIES and FORFEITURES which will otherwise be incurred.

By Order of the Commissioners, JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of SAUCHIE, CHAMBERSHALL, TOUCHGORM, and Others, lying in the parish of St Ninians, and thire of Stirling, and within three miles of the town of Stirling.

The Barony of Sauchie holds of the Crown, and affords above a freehold qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a small feu-duty. The Estate consists of about 3000 acres, chiefly arable; and, from its vicinity to coal and lime, is capable of very great improvement. There is so great probability of coal and marble on the estate, which may be wrought to advantage.

The present free rent is above 1200 l. Sterling per annum, exclusive of a lime-work, which yields a considerable annual profit. Several of the leases expire in a few years hence, when a very considerable rise of rent may be depended on.

There is upon the estate a convenient mansion-house, with excellent offices of every kind, and an exceeding good garden, orchard, and every of young planting. There is also an extensive wood contiguous to the house, and several young plantations in a thriving condition.

The grieve at Sauchie will show the estate. James Walker writer to the signet will show the writs and progress, and a rental and plan of the estate; to whom, or to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to treat for the purchase may apply.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of KILHEAD, lying in the parish of Cummetrees, and county of Dumfries, the present rent whereof is about 1550 l. Sterling, exclusive of the natural wood, which at the different cuttings, gives a considerable price.

This Estate consists of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improvable. Near 2000 acres are inclosed, and subdivided with dykes, hedges, and stripes of planting. There is upon the estate a large commodious modern Mansion House and offices, some natural oak wood, and large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-stone, and shell marble.

The Estate lies in a pleasant level country, along the side of the highway Frith, about two miles north-west of the town of Annan, and south-east of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Annan. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject. The lands are valued. A considerable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

The premises, and rental thereof, will be shown by John Johnston Pennershaugh, the factor.

The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet, to whom any person wanting further information may apply.

LANDS in ARGYLSHIRE,

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, in the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon, in the following LOTS:

I. The lands of **KILMICHAEL INVERLUSSAY**, with the pertinents.

II. The Lands of **TONARDRIE, DUNANS, BARDARROCH, BARINLUASGAN, and BARINDAFF**, extending in whole to a square half mark land of old extent, with the pertinents.

All the above-mentioned lands lie in the parish of North Knapdale.

III. The three merk Land of **ACHICHOISE**, with the pertinents lying in the parish of Glacrie.

These three lots hold of subjects superior.

IV. The Mediate Superiorities and Feu-duties of the Lands of **OR M'ILVERNOCK, ARICHONAN, CARSAIO, and BARINDAFF, CHAN.**

Notwithstanding the above allotments, the lands will be exposed any other lots that may be more agreeable to intended purchasers; and if any of the vassals in lot 4th incline to purchase their own Superiorities by private bargain, they will be treated with.

Plans of the property lands, the progress of writings, and rentals may be seen in the hands of James Loch writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, by authority of a decree of the Court of Session, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th day of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of **MILTON**, with the Teinds, and Salmon Fishing on Clyde, which belonged to the deceased Major Martin Blair of Milton, lying in the parish of Carlisle and thire of Lanark, hold of a subject, for payment of 10 s. Sterling, with a duplicate thereof the entry of every heir and singular successor. The proven rent of these lands is 400 l. 16 s. 10 d. Sterling; free of feu-duty, mill-tithe, pend, and schoolmaster's salary, kaim, and carriages not rented; and they are rated in the cess-books at 534 l. Scots valued rent.

The barony consists of 720 English acres or thereby of land and woods, mostly inclosed, whereupon there are many young thriving plantations not valued. The Mans, consisting of 30 acres or thereby, near the house, is not in lease. The mansion-house and offices are large and commodious, which, with the policy, are delightfully situated on a peninsula of the Clyde, having a view of that river from all quarters, and are surrounded by extensive orchards and woodlands. There are mill-lime, and free-stone quarries on the lands.

The lands will be shown by John Laurie overseer at Milton; and the title-deeds, which are clear, the rental, and conditions of roup, with a plan of the whole estate, may be seen in the hands of Thomas Ross writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th of November next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the hills for the sale.

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE, Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclair of Assery, lying in the parishes of Keay and Mairkirk, and thire of Caithness.

Lot I. The Yearly Rent of **BRAULBINE**, in money, victual, or qualities, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling L. 76 4 6 4-12ths. From which is deducted, for teinds, which are Bishop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not saleable, 15 4 10 10-12ths

Rent of the Lands of Braulbine, 60 19 7 6-12ths

These Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; for payment of a yearly feu duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of schoolmaster's salary being deducted, leaves of free rent, 58 15 10 1-12ths

And the Lords having valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

Lot II. The Proven Rent of the Lands of **ASSERY** and thire is 43 l.

They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbster, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of mill-tithe, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of schoolmaster's salary 5 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; so that the free yearly rent is, 41 11 1 4-12ths

And, as the Lords have valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price is 873 14 8 3-12ths

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce deputy clerk of Session, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.